THE DESIGNATION OF THE CHERT

THEIR STRONGHOLDS RUINED

Old Glory May Wave at dores, just east of Morro Castle, on the Santiago To-Night.

WHEELER'S HEROIC DEEDS.

Plunged Ill He Though Yery Into the Fight.

TO

General Miles Will Probably Go to Cuba Soon.

FLEET FOR

Whether the Dilatory Camara Returns

or Not.

YELLOW - FEYER SUSPECT.

American Sailor at Key West.

SERIOUS IS FEARED. NOTHING

The Cubans Showed Great Bravery

and the Enemy Was Courageous-How the Battle Was Fought-A Camp Romance.

be adopted by President McKinley, It can be said, upon the highest authority,

The intimation that General Miles may prove true, but as yet it is nothing more at the earliest moment. The transports troops to Cuba-troops that are evidently intended to re-enforce Shafter's command.

A YELLOW-FEVER SUSPECT.

Word reaches the Marine Hospital service to-day that a suspicious case, possibly one of yellow-fever, had developed the Navy Department, and an inquiry was at once instituted by the surgeonsive on the subject, as the latest reports from the hospital show no evidences of rellow-fever, and it is probable that the case is nothing more than one having

Secretary Long stated to-night that no change had been made in the naval programme, Commodore Watson's fleet, he said, would sail for Spain in a few days, even should Camara's squadron return

BATTLE RAGED ALL DAY.

American Troops Thundering at the Onter Fortifications of Santiago. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT DANDY, OFF JU-RAGUA, Friday, July 1 (4 P. M.), via PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, Saturday, July 2 (5 A. M.), and KINGSTON, JA-MAICA (7:11 A. M.)-The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city. Since daybreak General Shafter's army has fought its way contested and strongly fortified country; and the entire line from left to right is

within gunshot of Santiago town. ONLY ABOUT TWENTY KILLED.

The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital corps headquarters at twenty killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death-roll can be accurately given. Lieutenant-Colonel Patterthe only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

The Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds.

STRONGHOLDS HAVE FALLEN. The Spanish strongholds of Caney and

El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguacoast, has been blown to rulns by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about a thousand troops who are guarding Baiquiri and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops. The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended to-day's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's wall on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by to-morrow night. The battle began just at daylight at a point about eight miles from Juragua and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night, and by midnight every man in the army

time in Santlago to-morrow." HOW THE LINE FORMED. At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille, and before the sun had risen the great line was complete. To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next, to the northreserve force. The centre of the line was commanded by General Sumner. Owing to General Young's illness, Colonel Woods, of the Rough Riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the First regulars, the First volunteers, and the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under Generals Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea. It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores, in order to draw attention o'clock General Lawton's troops moved tillery, under command of Captain Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three-days' rations and ammunition to match; and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

come with the dawn. The news put the

night was spent in cheering and singing.

the popular strain being, "There'll be bot

THE FIRST SHOT.

The first shot was fired from the bat tery at 6:40 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued however, that nothing of the kind is in for twenty minutes without response. In moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the where action is expected, is likely to Second Artillery, under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a the valley and a steep hill. Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen, the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated, and Captain Grimes's battery took up a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no ar-

The town was surrounded by rough earthworks and lines of barbed wire. A RAKING FIRE.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso twenty-one shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, the shots being from 3- and 5-inch rapid-fire rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish gunners raked the hill on which were the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban Generals Garcia, Castillo, Capote, and Rabi. One shell struck a large sugar storehouse, on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell and all of the Cubans were wounded, and three of them will die.

CUBANS AND COWBOYS.

A detachment of 200 Cubans went forward from El Paso and then Colonel Wood with the Rough Riders, the First and Tenth Cavalry started down the hillsides straight for the enemy's fortifica-

Captain Grimes's battery poured t steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush, and half-way down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications, and the Spaniards pounding away at the hilltop with vicious persistence.

INSURGENTS WOUNDED.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hilitops and fell in a ravine beyond. troops were stationed as reserves, and before they could be moved seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time two Americans were killed and nine wounded. The Spaniards used smokeless powder and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not

lost, as the opposition batteries were les than two miles apart.

Colones Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steady and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screech ing and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully het work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into them after they ceased firing. but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off. THE ENEMY RETREATS.

Away to the left General Lawton's Division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's Battery, was mean time fighting flercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every

inch of ground bitterly, and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans forced them to rereat. At 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Cap-

tain Capron's guns, and the muskets of the men, broke the Spanish line, and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road, and Captain Grimes Battery immediately pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, started to cut off the

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

BRAVE OLD WHEELER. manded the centre, owing to General Wheeler started on the two-miles' journey to the front in an ambulance. About ran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and after personally assisting the wounded into the

The men burst into frantic cheers, which noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and centre of the line. and still holds his position. The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy

casualties are reported from there. The other points on the lines, and General the little San Juan river, close to the Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it, and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it. At that hour General Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear. mand of the operations. Some surprise siege guns before beginning the final at tack, as these guns are still on the beach at Bajquiri. He decided yesterday that they were unnecessary, and determined

to strike at once CHECKED BY THE RIVER. The only movement of the day which did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee, and Gloucester shelled the old fort, and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity, and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, but owing to the broken railroad bridge, General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town, and were compelled to go back to Juragua. It is probable that an effort will be made to-morrow to repair the bridge and a complete move-

To-day it was reported at Juragua that General Duffield had been defeated, but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS.

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid personal bravery of the American officers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps, and the fierce tropical sun, which hammered upon them the greater part of the day.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor, and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and the other Cuban generals led the troops in person, and showed great coolness in tight places.

THE DONS RETREAT.

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout, and the retreat, though steady, was slowly and coolly conducted. They conwith unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago, and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago will be within the city's walls, with the exception of 4,000 men under General Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have

SECOND DAY OF THE BATTLE.

Many Prisoners Will Be Taken-The Fighting Was Stendy.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, OUTSIDE SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 2, GUANTANAMO.-The American army drove the Spaniards back at every point in an all-day engagement yester-day. Caney will be taken with 2,000 prisoners. It is now surrounded. Our is probably close to a thousand. The One part of the line of the American forces slept on captured ground, and will renew the fight at sunrise.

HUNDREDS ARE DEAD

AMERICANS, THOUGH DOUBTLESS VICTORS, LOSE VERY HEAVILY.

OFFICERS ARE KILLED.

It is Reported That Colonel Emory iards Suffer Greatly-The Sur

AT GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEAD-QUARTERS, Friday, July 1, 4 P. M., BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH-BOAT CYNTHIA TO PORT ANTONIO. July 2 via KINGSTON, July 2, 11:30 P. M .- General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and magnificent dash of veterans it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and at this hour is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this writing, but it probably approaches 500. The proportion of officers is large.

KILLED AND WOUNDED. A partial list of the officers killed or wounded follows:

Captain O'Neil, of the Rough Riders, killed Lieutenant-Colonel Lobykoff, Twenty-

second Infantry. Captain W. P. Morrison, Sixteenth In

Lieutenant Scott, Thirteenth Infantry wounded.

Ligutenant-Colonel Patterson, Twentysecond Infantry, wounded in the groin. Lieutenant Ore, Sixth. Captain Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, wound-

ed in the stomach. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Liscum, Twenty-fourth.

Captain J. E. Brett, Twenty-fourth wounded in the arm.
Captain A. C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth,
wounded in region of the heart.

Capiain Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth. Second-Lieutenant J. H. Augustins, wounded in side and arm. Lieutenant-Colonel Carel, Sixth, wound ed in the hip. Lieutenant Mayer, Company H, Third Cavalry, wounded in the hip.

Lieutenant Herman, Sixth, spine Lieutenant Gross, Sixth, wounded in the hip and the left leg. Captain Walker, Sixth Infantry, wound-

ed in the right leg. Robertson, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the right leg. Lieutenant Purdy, Company C, Sixth vounded in the thigh. Captain Morgan, Third Cavalry. Captain Dodd, Third Cavalry, wounded

n the head. Captain Carpenter, Seventeenth, woundd in the stomach

Captain Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, wounded Captain Torrey, shot in the leg Lieutenant Beraso, Seventh Infantry.

Major Corliss, Seventh. Captain Jackson, Seventh. Lieutenant Charles E. Field, Seventh, shot through the forehad, fatally. It is also reported that Colonel Emory

DISASTROUS RESULTS.

In some cases every officer in a comhave been heavy. The Spaniards oppos-ing General Lawton's division lost in illed, wounded, or taken prisoners 2,000 men, and the loss on the centre and left must be double that number.

The Americans had the advantage of the sun in the morning, which shone directly in the enemies' faces. The engagement opened when the fleet lying outside the entrance to the harb

began dropping shells into the lower end of the Spanish earthworks. This firing from the east side of Santiago from The eastern line of defence practically wrecked. The fighting yesterday was steady,

though the Americans were embarrass by the heavy brush. The Spaniards ma brave but spasmodic defence, Much of the Spanish firing was by volley, while ours was mostly at will, each builet being almed at a special target. It is impossible to estimate the Spanish loss. The hospital service is admirable, though lacking sufficient accommodation.

CAPTAIN CAPRON'S BATTERY. At 7:20 the land engagement opened with firing from Captain Capron's tery, on the extreme right, upon block-houses and entrenchments before Caney. This was followed quickly by simultaneous attacks by General Chaffee and Colonel Ludlow, who occupied flanking position to the north. The Spa ish replied with great spirit and nerve our shells burst directly their trenches. A few minutes before 8 o'clock Captain Grimes opened with his battery on the heights to the right of the main redoubt, situated in the centre of

the Spanish line of entrenchments, di

before the city. SPANIARDS SHOTS ACCURATELY. The Spanish reply was immediate and wonderfully accurate. The second or third of their shells broke over one of Captain Grimes's guns, killing two men and wounding four. Both the Spanish and American batteries used shrapnel. next Spanish shell burst just beyond the battery, and riddled a sugar-house. hind which Colonel Wood's Rough Riders were waiting a forward movement. It was from this elevation that the English and Japanese military attaches viewed the engagement.

WE WERE WORSTED. Captain Grimes's shells, set for a range of 2,800 yards, slightly overshot the mark. It was difficult to locate the Spanish guns, as they used smokeless powder, and in this, the first artillery duel, we had the worst of it. Up to this time there had been no infantry fire, except on the extreme right, where the Spaniards wer hard pressed by Generals Chaffee and Lawton.

ANOTHER STORY OF THE FIGHT The Rifle Pits Shelled by Our Fleet-Shells Cause Death.

WITH THE ADVANCE OF THE THIRTY-THIRD MICHIGAN, IN FRONT OF AGUADORES, Friday, July 1, noon. by the Associated Press Dispatch-Boaz Dandy, by way of PORT ANTONIO, Saturday, July 2, via KINGSTON, 11:15 A. M.-(Delayed in Transmission.)-The American fleet has been shelling the fort and rifle pits of Aguadores all the morning. The Thirty-third Michigan Volun teers took a train at Jaragua in two diviat 7:15. A rickety engine ran the six miles in about an hour, and stopped a mile and a half from the fort, out of sight.
General Duffield, commanding the land
forces, signalled to the New York to begin firing at 9:30. The New York and
the Suwanee advanced until about 2,000 yards distant from the fort. The Su-wanee, with three successive shots, knocked the Spanish flag off the fort, wrecked the corner of the structure, and

SHOOTING FROM RIFLE PITS. The Cubans and the Thirty-third threw out skirmishers on the hill, and shots were exchanged all the morning with the rifle pits. The fort and the block-house were both silenced by the New York, whose secondary battery peppered the ravine, while occasionally the deafening roar of the turret guns was heard.

Early in the advance alght assumes also

shot away the staff.

marched up the railroad track and another force went around the beach out of sight of the Spanish forts. Six small shells were thrown over the heads of the men, too close for comfort, and the troops were sent to cover under the embankment in the railroad cut. There they are now awaiting orders. The sharp-shooters are popping away from the hillside, and occasionally the report of a ship's gun is heard.

heard.

The officers and men who formed this advance were General Duffield Colonel Boynton, with the Thirty-third Michigan; Major Webb, Third Battalion; Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt, First Battalion, and Major Burton, Second Battalion, Captain Fred. Alger, son of the Secretary of War, who is an aide to General Shafter, was with the regiment.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the engine was forced to return for water. On the first trip half the command was brought back and the train returned for the MERELY A DIVERSION.

It develops that this attack was merel, a diversion in favor of General Lawton's movement around the right flank. It is impossible to take Aguadores, as the river is unfordable and the Spaniards have blown up the far end of the railroad bridges. Only Companies B, D, and H took part in the action, owing to the limited space where the men could be do-

The killed thus far were all the victims of the first shells fired by the Spa niards, who had the line of range of the railroad, though the firing was high. The men had just thrown off their packs when a shell from a 3-inch cannon exploded in the ranks of I Company. The killed were: JOHN FRANKLIN, of Diamonddale,

SEARRIGHT The wounded were:

Frank Lawson, of Lawton, Mich., left arm fractured. D. A. Starke, of Ann Arbor, Mich., right

arm fractured. Clifford H. Curtis, of Land Lake. All the killed and wounded were mer ers of Company I, which is made up of

sons of veterans As the train left a second shell exploded on the track, wounding a number of others.

A SCENE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Northern Bands Playing Dixie Southern, Star Spangled Bauner. CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, July 2.-There were no developments at Camp Thomas to-day, and the ordinary routine, including the weekly inspection, was in progress.

Major-General Brooke will be succeeded a command at Camp Thomas by General Wade, commander of the Third Corps. General A. C. Pennington, appointed to succeed General Brooke in command of the department of the Gulf, will have his headquarters at Atlanta. Up to to-night there had arrived a total

of 11,303 recruits. The regiments will all have received their full complement within three or four days.

work of the paymasters is progressing. Fifteen regiments have paid up to date. Within forty-eight hours Colonel Huid-Right 'neath the Spaniard's eye-With grim, unqualling port, Our battleships sail by.

koper, chief surgeon of the First Corps, has organized the corps hospital and three ambulance companies. A scene was witnessed at the park tonight that indicates the patriotism and spirit of the soldiers at the camp. The Associated Press bulletin announcing that the Spaniards in front of Santiago had been driven by the Americans from their rifle-pits into the city was telephoned to General Brooke's headquarters from the city just after taps. The news spread like wildfire, and soon more than 20,000 soldiers turned out in their night clothes, many of them carrying national flags, and all singing national airs and cheering. Quickly a number of the bands from northern regiments, dressed in their night clothes, set up "Dixle," and ther the Georgia and Arkansas bands turned out, playing the "Star-Splanged Banner" "Marching Through Georgia." Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the First Geor-gia, and Colonel Good, of the First Pennsylvania, embraced each other between the lines of the two regiments. They were taken upon the shoulders of the men of the two regiments and carried through the camp with their arms about each other. The men went to the head-quarters of General Rosser, who came

triotic speech. The whole camp was wild for a time. GENERAL SCHWAN TRANSFERRED. Goes Rock to the Fourth Army Corps-Many Recruits.

out of his tent and made a rousing, pa-

TAMPA, FLA., July 2.-By his own request General Echwan has been transferred from the Seventh back to the Fourth Army Corps. He will assume command of the division of General Coppinger's corps at Tampa, composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth regulars. division has been in command of Colonel Isaac D. Russey, who, it is said, will not be able to go to Cuba on the next expedi-

General Schwan will take with him his adjutant, Captain Hutcheson, and aides. Lieutenant Baron and Lieutenant Summerlin. Major Appel remains a chief surgeon of the division, and also Captain Captain Aleverde assistant inspector-

SIX HUNDRED RECRUITS. Six hundred recruits for the regular army arrived here to-day, together with thirty-eight for the Fifth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers.

The bark Amapala, with refugees from Habana, is now in detention at the Mul et Key quarantine station. She left Habana about two weeks ago, and has on board fifty persons, principally women Miss Mary Schroeder and Charles L flamme, a sergeant in the Seventh Cavalry, were married here this afterno bride travelled alone all the way from California for this purpose.

ICE FACTORY DESTROYED. Explosion at an Early Hour This

Morning Causes Disastrous Fire. Shortly before 4 o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred in the Klondike Ice Company's Works, located on Twenty-eighth street near the corner of O street, and immediately thereafter the building was wrapped in flames. The partment was called to the scene and responded promptly, but ere they could get to work on the fire, the building, to gether with its contents, a storeroom ful of ice, was destroyed. The details of the accident could not be gathered this morn ing, as the fire occurred just a few mo ments before this paper went to press but it is understood that one of the boil-ers in the building exploded, and caused the fire. The flames had not been entirely subdued at this writing, but they were under control.

The condition of Captain Drinkard was

unchanged yesterday.
Colonel William E. Tanner was reported last night as being somewhat weaker His condition is now thought to be hope Mr. Robert Hill's condition is desperate

Condition of the Sick.

Stole the Farmer's Money Ida Burch and John McLevy are prisoners at the Second Police Station, where they are charged with stealing \$5 from the person of I. N. Eubank, a country-

and the end with him is looked for at

any time.

The Ladies' Society of St. John's Ger-man Lutheran church have about com-bisted all arrangements for their grand

day. The trip will be made over the Chesapeake and Ohio road. Train leaves Broad-Street depot at 8 o'clock, and, feturning, leaves Buckroe at 7:30 P. M.

MRS. DANIEL BLILLY DEAD.

Passed Away Suddenly of Heart-Disease-Mr. Chesley's Funeral. Mrs. Daniel Billey died suddenly of eart disease yesterday morning, at her ice, in Chesterfield, near Forest Hill Park. She was in the 67th year of her age, and was highly esteemed by many friends. She leaves nine children as follows: Mrs. Mary Strotmeyer, Misse Lena and Rosa, and Sister Alphonso, wh took the veil; Messrs, George B., Joseph W., John B., Henry E., and Frank A.

funeral of Mr. E. F. Chesley will be held at his residence. No. 631 north Elighth street, this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. The following detail from Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, has been made to act as pall-bearers: C. J. John son, first Heutenant-commander; Andrew Gill, second lieutenant-commander; C. T. Loehr, P. P. Winston, R. N. Northen, Ryland Norvell, Peter McCurdy, and Em-

Torpedo-Boat Damaged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.-The Talbot, a torpedo-boat, was damaged while being docked at Southport, and will not get away from here before Monday night. She was hauled up on Skinner's Marine railway to-day for repairs. A force of machinists will be kept at work on her during all of to-merrow and next day, so as to speed her on her way to the South. The Gwin, the Taibot's companion boat led to Charleston on her way Key West to-day.

Prizes Brought In.

KEY

WEST, July 2.-9 A. M,-The Bonita Esteuger, of steamer about 500 tons, and a small sloop, the Emmanuel and Raouel, captured by the Hornet on June 27th and 28th off Manzanillo, were brought in here this morning by a prize crew, under Ensign Mark St. Hamilton Ewart's Judgeship.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary voted upon the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart, for District Judge of North Carolina, to-day. The vote was a tie. One member was absent, who is expected to decide the matter next Wednesday. It is not known how he will vote. low he will vote.

Mantla Bay.

Far in the Orient sen— Far 'neath the fiery suns— Our banner of the Free Gleams with the flaming guns!

At eve, the sun sets red, And wooes each azure wave: The morning mourns the dead, Enshria'd in watery grave.

The halcyon peace of night That halls Manha's bay, Flees in the storm of fight— Dies in the thirst to slay. Eight 'neath the frowning fort-

Clear!-ready, for the fight!-Whene'er the sun again Shall crown you mountain height-Remember, men, the Maine

The sun dawns fair and bright;
The waves reflect the hue
Caught from the mountain height—
Ah! boys, stand staunch and true! Right on the Spanish ships,

Ha!-stand they to the fight-These Dons of ancient fame?-We fight for truth and right-They fight for wrong and shame!

Remember stalwart Drake— Bold Hawkins and the rest— Who fought for Freedom's sa For all that's true and best! Avenge the wrong and crime Done 'neath their cruel flag; In every land and clime— Strike down the filthy rag!

Revenge the auto'fees—
The dungeon and the rack—
Their crimes on lands and seas—
Strike home, and pay them back!

Our cannon rage with fire The Spaniards melt away— Advance our standards higher! 'Ah! brothers, strike and slay!

They sink—they cannot stand Before our murderous aim! Great God of sea and land, These Spanish Dons die game-

They will not yield the fight— They sink with banners high-Strike, freemen, for the right! We'll show them how to die! Hold! hold! their guns no more Give back our shot with shot; Amid the battle's roar They die, but yield them not!

Woe, woe! for ancient Spain! Her glory and her pride, in misery and in pain, Sink 'neath Manila's tide!

In front of laurell'd might Her fame is but a dream Lost in an endless night!

Hurrah! for Dewey's ships! Hurrah! for Dewey's guns! They kiss'd them with their lips, Far hotter than their suns!

In days of famous time,

Our victory shall be Link'd with his deed sublime— The theme of Liberty! Our children 'round their fires,

Shall tell the wondrous tale—
The glory of their sires.

At which the world grew pale.

D. L. P.

(Written for the Dispatch.) He who would eat the kernel, 'Twas said the shell must crack, By the wise old Plautus. Who talked some ages back.

Then and Now.

All through the many years, Dead now with the past. This saying's been an adage, The nations held it fast. Their faith was in the saying.
For they believed it true;
It might have done the ancients,
But now it will not do.

One day I cracked some wainuts,
Laid by the kernels white;
When John, the slutton, found them,
And ate the last blamed bite.
FRANK MONROE BEVERLY.
Dwale, Va.

Why Scott Couldn't Take Richmond. (Philadelphia Press.)

A war story with a lesson is related by the Omaha World-Herald, which has it from a gentlemen of that city, a Con-federate captain in the civil war. Lincoln was urged from the beginning of the war to take Richmond, but talk-

ing of taking Richmond and taking Rich-mond were two different matters. Gene-ral Scott, who was not retired until after several futile attempts had been made to take Richmond, was summoned before the "General Scott," said Mr. Lincoln, "will

you explain why it was that you were able to take the City of Mexico in three months with 5,000 men, and have been un able to take Richmond in six months with 100,000 men? "Yes, sir, I will. Mr. President," replied General Scott. "The men who took me into the City of Mexico are the same men who are keeping me out of Richmond now."

TRIALS WITH WIRELESS THE

GRAPHY PROVED SUCCES

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH OF APPARATURA

Messages from Station to Bintle

by Means Solely of Vibration (Written for the Dispatch.) Several months and scientists were onished to hear of the invention of a

sounded too incredible to be accepted seriously, and as the experiments had not at that time reached a stage where doubters could be made to see and believe the matter was temporarily forgetten. The experiments have gone on quietly, however, and now any one who wishes travel to Bournemouth, in England, can see the wireless telegraph system in actual operation at the experimental sta-

The principle of telegraphing across space without the aid of intervening wires finds an apt illustration in the responsive action of two tuning forks. If we place a couple of tuning forks, which are tuned to exactly the same note, a short distance from one another, and then by drawing a violin bow, or by striking one of them, cause it to sound a note -which is another way of saying that we cause it to emit sound-the se cond tuning fork will catch up these vibrations and begin itself to vibrate sympathetically. It will give evidence of its vibration by echoing the sound of the first tuning fork. Within cortain limits, and with slight differences in practice, this is the way in which electric waves by being sent by one electric instrument and being received on another transmit through space.

This was a method of signalling which was known and experimented with by Professor Nikola Tesla, of New York; by Professor Oliver Lodge, in England; by Dr. Swaby, in Berlin, and by Dr. Brownless, in France, before Professor Marconi-who, up to a recent period, used a Brownless coherer to aid him in getting distinctness of messages-

Professor Marconi, however, claims to Professor Marconi, however, claims to have been more successful in the practical transmission of messages than any of his fortrunners. One of the great difficulties in sending messages is, of course, the difficulty of getting instruments sufficiently sensitive to record the Hertzian waves when they are sent. If the two tuning-forks, which have been suggested as an illustration of electrical suggested as an illustration of electrical methods, were placed half a mile apart the instruments which would detect sym pathetic vibrations in the receiving tuning-fork would have to be extremely sensitive, and some difficulty would be found in distinguishing sympathetic vibrations from those due to extrar So it is with the electric tuning-forks,

So it is with the electric tuning-forks. Hertzian electric waves, like light waves or sound waves, do not run in parallel lines straight from the starting point; they radiate in all directions like fragments of a bursting shell. Professor Nikola Tesla, therefore, started some years ago that an electric scre. a should be added to the apparatus of the receiving station in order to catch as many of the waves as possible. This suggest-lon Professor Marconi has adopted and

In the case of the instrument at Bournemouth, he has supplemented the receivers by the addition of a mast 100 ush, and from a ring near the top a narrow strip of wire netting runs to the receiving instrument and acts as a col-ector of the vibrations from Alum Bay. where the second station is located.
So satisfactory have been the experiments conducted by Professor Marconi that he is about to extend the distance between the stations, carrying the second

between the stations, carrying the second one to Cherbourg, sixty miles away. The experiments are at present in a very elementary stage. It has been found that the sound waves travel much faster and better in foggy, rainy, or windy weather, here when the air is clear and the weather. better in foggy, rainy, or windy weather, than when the air is clear and the weather fine and still. As the clever man who can telegraph without wires cannot make weather to order, it is necessary to overcome the atmospheric conditions that influence the system, and Professor Marcont is bending all his energies to bring this about. Broadly speaking, the success of the experiments is assured, inasmuch as messages are sent and clearly interpreted without the aid of wires. Though much remains to be done, wireless telegraphy will surely be in general use before long, and people who marvel at the idea of sending messages between widely-separated points without intervening wires will then look upon it as a matter of course as they now do the

WORLD'S RECORD BROKEN. McDuffee Wins the Fifteen-Mile Ble

cycle Race. BOSTON, July 2,-McDuffee won the fifeen-mile race at Charles River Park today, ngainst Michael, in 26:30 2-5, beating the world's record 203-5 seconds. Michnel's handlebar broke in the second mile, and he dropped out, but came in again in the sixth mile, but not in any competitive sense.

The Weather. WASHINGTON, July 2-Fore-

cast for Sunday:

FAIR

For Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina-Fair; continued high temperature; southerly winds. THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YES.

TERDAY was clear and excessively hot-State of thermometer: 9 A. M.

12 M. 3 P. M. 6 P. M. 12 Night

Mean temperature 1014

High Temperature Still.

As far as the eye of the prophet can see, there is no prospect of cooler weather to-day. The temperature will range as high, if not higher, than ever. The weather conditions prevailing yesterday were sketched in the following announcement, made by Mr. Edward A. Evans. Director of the Local Weather Eurau:

"The barometer pressure is highest over the Atlantic Coast States and lowest in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Lake Superior. The temperatures have risen over the Central valleys, the interior portions of the Middle Atlantic States, and the Upper Lake region, and fellen on the High Temperature Still.